LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1911.

CONTENTS.—No. 102.

NOTES:—Casanoviana, 461—Signs of Old Country Inns, 462—Holed Stones: Tolmens, 463—Eleanor of Bretagne—Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures—Timothy Bright on English Medicines—Vanishing Landmarks of London—Naval Epitaphs in St. Nicholas's, Deptford, 464—Boleyn Family in Ireland—Sunday Schools in 1789—"Writes me": "Stand it," 465—Oxen: their Names—Halley's Pedigree—Foreign Journals in the United States—De Quincey's 'Opium-Eater,' 466.

QUERIES:—Queen Mary's Armorial Bearings—Donny Family, 467—Eugene Aram—James Augustus St. John—Rating of Clergy to find Armour—'The Convict Ship'—Early English Bookbindings—Felicia Hemans—Beauclerk Family, 468—London Rectors' Conf-deration—Edward FitzGerald and 'N. & Q.'—"Dillisk" and "Slook"—"Pe..tt"—William Meadows—Authors Wanted—The Sun as the Manger—Latter Lammas—"America" as a Scottish Place-Name—Turpin Jelfe—S. Jermyn—W. Jesson—Warren—Juson, 469—Jockey Doctors—Wilson Baptisms—Anglo-Saxon Words—Margaret A. Jeffray—Lackington's Medals—Prime Serjeant, 470.

REPLIES:—Edward Purcell, 470—Ralegh's House at Youghal, 472—Miss Howard and Napoleon III.—'The Intelligencer'—H. Fenton Jadis, 473—John Worsley, Schoolmaster—"Rydyng aboute of victory," 474—Cibber's 'Apology'—"Had I wist," 475—Crystal Palace Tickets—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Nelson: "Musle," 476—Farington of Worden—Spider Stories, 477—"Fent"—Barnard Family—Learned Horses—"Burway"—'Slang Terms and the Gipsy Tongue'—Frost Arms at Winchester, 478.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Growth of the English Parish Church'—Reviews and Magazines.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

Notes.

CASANOVIANA.

Casanova in England. (See 10 S. viii. 443, 491; ix. 116; xi. 437; 11 S. ii. 386; iii. 242; iv. 382.)—I have received a communication from M. Edouard Maynial (the author of 'Casanova et son Temps,' a translation of which has been published recently by Messrs. Chapman & Hall) that gives some further evidence to prove the identity of Casanova's La Charpillon and Wilkes's Charpillon or Charpillion. It appears that the name of Casanova's lady was also Marianne. M. Maynial writes:—

"Nous savons aujourd'hui que la Charpillon de Casanova s'appelait aussi *Marianne*. M. Aldo Ravà, un très érudit Casanoviste, vient de publier à Milan, chez Trèves, un livre du plus grand intérêt: 'Lettere di donne a Giacomo Casanova' ('Lettres de femmes à Jacques Casanova'). J'ai fait de ce curieux livre une traduction française qui paraîtra prochainement à Paris....Or dans ce livre vous trouverez à la page 110–113 deux amusants billets (absolument authentiques, puisqu'ils ont été copiés aux archives de Dux) de la Charpillon. Le premier de ces billets est signé: 'Mariane de Charpillon,' ce qui est exactement le nom de l'amie de Wilkes. Ce détail joint à la circonstance commune que les deux Charpillons vivaient avec une grand'mère, une mère, et une tante, ne me paraît pas laisser subsister le moindre doute, et, pour ma part, je considère comme résolu dès maintenant l'intéressant problème littéraire que vous avez posé."

It seems improbable that in ten consecutive years there should be living in London two well-known courtesans named Marianne Charpillon, both of whom resided with a grandmother, a mother, and an aunt. I shall take steps, however, to have some of the autograph letters of Wilkes's Charpillon compared with the MSS. at Dux, which may put the question beyond dispute.

Horace Bleackley.

Edward Tiretta.—The researches of Mr. Richard Edgcumbe and Mr. Horace Bleackley have rendered 'N. & Q.' such a storehouse of information relating to Casanova that I venture to add an item of information derived from a source that might possibly escape their attention. The following note occurs in Dr. Busteed's 'Echoes from Old Calcutta,' 4th ed., p. 341:

"It may be worth noting that 'le jeune Comte Tiretta de Trevise' is the name of one of the many boon companions whose unsavoury exploits in the service of Venus, Casanova tells of in his extraordinary 'Memoirs.' Casanova made his acquaintance early in 1757; he was then twenty-five, of a good appearance, with a noble and jovial air. He had fled to Paris from Venice to escape the consequences of a breach of trust there, and arrived destitute. Casanova set him up, and put him in the way of making a rather discreditable living. He witnessed in disreputable company the horrible execution of Damiens, the would-be regicide, and was much given to gambling, fighting, and love-making. After the loss of a favourite mistress, he told his patron that he wished to try his fortune in India, and Casanova gave him a letter to a friend in Amsterdam, whence he was sent to Batavia. There he got into trouble, being apparently a thorough scamp. He made his way to Bengal, where he prospered mightily, as one of his relations told Casanova that he was there in 1788—rich, but unable to realize his fortune and return to his country."

It seems that Tiretta's business in Calcutta was that of an architect and land-surveyor, and he was also, Dr. Busteed thinks, registrar of leases. His name is still preserved in that of a bazaar in Calcutta. His wife, who was a Mlle. Angélique de Carrion, died in 1796, after three years of wedded happiness, and was buried in the Portuguese burying-ground; but nearly two years afterwards the widower had the remains exhumed and transferred to a grave in a cemetery in Park Street which he bought

for the purpose, and presented to "all the Catholic Europeans or their immediate descendants dying in this Settlement." Her tomb is still standing—on which she is described as "Uxor Edwardi Tiretta, Tarvisini." The inscription is given in 'The Complete Monumental Register,' by M. Derozario, Calcutta, 1815, p. 148. When Tiretta himself died does not appear to be known, but as no memorial of him exists in any of the Calcutta cemeteries, it is possible that he returned to Europe.

W. F. Prideaux.

Casanova: some Characters Identified.—In the Garnier edition of the famous 'Mémoires de Casanova' there are many names distorted either by Casanova himself or by his successive printers. Some of these are easily identified, *e.g.*, "the Duke of Rosebury" (the 3rd Earl of Rosebery, who was "some time on the Continent"); "Lord Talon, son of Lord Limore" (Lord Tallow, son of the Earl of Lismore, of Jacobite creation); and "Miss Chodeleigh," at once settled as she is described as "devenue Duchesse de Kingston." There are many other instances where a stroke of the pen puts all right. It is different, however, with another class, where the names are less well known. It takes some research to find out that "le Comte de Holstein," who appears in the episode of "La Catinella" (ii. 282), was the brother of Johann Friedrich Karl d'Ostein (1743–63), Archbishop of Mayence; and that "la Princesse de Toudeville" (v. 12), daughter of Madame d'Urfé, was really Agnes Marie (d. 1 July, 1756, aged 24), wife of Paul Edouard Colbert, Comte de Creuilly, known later as Duc d'Estouteville. In the episode of "Rosalie" (v. 105) we find the lady welcomed and admired by "un vieil officier qui se nommait Peterson"; this was none other than Sir James Paterson, a son of Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, Bart., who was lieutenant-general in the army of the King of Sardinia, and Governor of Nice, and died at Bath 5 Sept., 1765.

On p. 153 of vol. vii. Casanova mentions a love-affair between Lord Macartney and a Russian, Mlle. Chitroff. This seems to be the same lady whom Lord Macartney himself describes as "Mlle. Keyshoff....of a great family, but neither young, handsome, nor clever....Her only merit in my eyes was a passion which she either had or affected to have for me" (p. 25, H. M. Robbins's 'Our First Ambassador in China'). I have been fortunate enough to find contemporary evidence for what Casanova writes about the mother of Mlle. X. C. V. (ii. 347, and iv. 39 *et seq.*, which evidently refers to the same family). Lady Mary Wortley Montagu wrote to Lady Bute from Venice, 3 Oct., 1758, about an Anglo-Greek family who are obviously identical ('Letters,' ii. 339–40):—

"Three fair ladies (I should say four, including the Signora Madre) set out for London a few days ago. As they have no acquaintance there, I think it very probable (knowing their assurance) that some of them may try to make some by visiting you, perhaps in my name. Upon my word I never saw them except in public and at the resident's, who, being one of their numerous passionate admirers, obliged his wife to receive them. The father's name was Wynn; some say he had 1,200*l.* per annum, others 2,000*l.* He came several years since to Venice to dissipate his affliction for the loss of his lady. He was introduced by his gondolier (who are as industrious as the drawers at London) to this Greek, who I believe was then remarkably handsome, having still great remains of beauty. He liked her well enough to take her into keeping, and had three daughters by her, before her artifices prevailed on him to marry her. Since then she produced two boys. Mr. W. died here, leaving all his children infants. He left the girls 1,500*l.* each. The mother carried them all to England, I suppose being told it was necessary to prove the marriage. She stayed there one year, but being tired of the place, where she knew nobody, nor one word of the language, she returned hither, where she has flourished exceedingly and receives the homage of all the young fellows in the town, strangers and natives. They kept a constant assembly, but had no female visitors of any distinction. The eldest daughter speaks English. I have said enough to hinder your being deceived by them, but should have much more, if you had been at Caenwood in full leisure to read novels. The story deserves the pen of my dear Smollett....."

In one place Casanova says that Madame Winne's eldest daughter (ii. 347) was then at Venice, "veuve du Comte de Rosenberg," Ambassador from Marie Theresa; in another, Mlle. X. C. V., "devint grande dame" at Venice (iv. 127). I take it she was "la Comtesse Wynne de Rosenberg" who was author of 'Du Séjour des Comtes du Nord à Venise en janvier, 1782,' Paris, 1782; 'Pièces morales et sentimentales,' London, 1785; 'Il Trionfo dei Gondolieri,' Venice, 1786; and 'Altichiero,' Padua, 1787; as cited in Philippe Monnier's 'Venise au XVIII. Siècle.'

A. Francis Steuart.

79, Great King Street, Edinburgh.

SIGNS OF OLD COUNTRY INNS.

Following up Mr. Lindsay Hilson's note (*ante*, p. 226), I give a list of inns from a manuscript account of a journey from Liverpool to the South and back, begun 24 April, 1768, and ended 7 June of the

same year. The writer, Thomas Chrichlow or Wm. Gorten (for there is nothing to show which wrote the account), seems to have been either a builder or architect, as a great many of the remarks have reference to the character of the buildings in the various places they visited.

I ought to add that the list is made out in a rather confusing way, which makes it difficult in a few instances to be sure which inn belonged to the particular town.

Chester.—Coach and Horses. Very obliging and moderate.
Wrexham.—Red Lyon. Very obliging and moderate.
Ellesmere.—Oak. Very obliging and moderate.
Shrewsbury.—Red Lyon. Very obliging and moderate.
Ludlow.—Crown. Very obliging and moderate.
Worcester.—Crown. Very obliging and moderate.
Upton.—White Lyon.
Tewkesbury.—Hart. Very obliging and moderate.
Gloucester.—King's Head (New Inn).—Dirty, but reasonable.
Malvern.—Ship. Moderate.
Lidney.—Feathers. Civil and moderate.
Bristol.—White Hart. Very obliging and moderate.
Chepstow.—Three Cranes. Very obliging and very moderate.
Bath.—Three Tuns and White Lyon. Neat, but very dear.
Devizes.—Bear, Warminster. Moderate.
Salisbury.—Three Lyons, Lyon, and Cross Keys. Obliging, but dear.
Romsey.—Bell.
Stockbridge.—King's Head. Extravagantly dear.
Deptford. — Chequers (?) Dirty and extravagant.
Winchester.—George. Civil and moderate.
Alresford.—Swan. Moderate.
Wickham.—King's Head. Moderate.
Portsmouth.—George. Obliging, but dear.
Guildford.—White Hart. Moderate and decent.
Cobham.—Red Lyon. Careless, but moderate.
London.—Ax Inn, Aldermanbury. Obliging and moderate.
Windsor.—Mermaid. Civil, but d—d dear.
Oxford.—Angel. Moderate.
Woodstock.—Bear. Genteel and moderate.
Stowe, Bucks.—Hart. Very obliging and very moderate.
Warwick.—Swan. Obliging to an extreme.
Birmingham.—White Hart. Obliging and moderate.
Wolverhampton.—Swan. ....(?), but moderate.
Stafford.—Swan. Obliging and moderate.
Newcastle.—New Roebuck. Obliging and moderate.
Holm Chapel.—Red Lyon and Postboy.
Northwich.—Crosskeys (?).
Warrington.—White Bull (?).

A. H. Arkle.

Birkenhead.

HOLED STONES: TOLMENS.

(See *ante*, p. 227.)

The holed stone is a peculiar kind of prehistoric stone monument, presumably sepulchral, occurring in Devonshire and Cornwall, in Ireland, Wales, Scotland, France, Cyprus, and India. The size of the hole varies considerably—some being no larger than a half-crown, others affording a passage for the human body. Their purpose is unknown. Fergusson ('Rude Stone Monuments,' p. 255) speaks of the peculiarly binding nature of an oath sworn by persons joining hands through a holed stone at Stenness. There was the stone of Odin, the great monolith, pierced by a hole at a height of 5 ft. from the ground, which figures so prominently in Scott's 'Pirate.' It stood 150 yards to the north of the Ring of Stenness. In Scotland libations are poured through holed stones in honour of Browny, the supposed guardian of bees. Miss A. W. Buckland suggests that the Mên-an-Tol, near Penzance, may have been connected with sun-worship, and in the *Journal Anthrop. Inst.*, ix. 153, remarks: "I never heard of libations being poured through Cornish holed stones."

Tolmens, or perforated stones for drawing children through, and adults also, in order to cure diseases, occur in the East Indies. Two brass pins were carefully laid across each other on the top edge of such a stone for oracular purposes ('Popular Antiquities,' ii. 523). Creeping under Tolmens for the cure of diseases is still practised in Ireland (Higgins's 'Druids,' lix.). Mrs. Ellwood ('Journey to the East,' ii. 90) informs us that near a fine tank on Malabar Point is a famous hole through which penitents squeezed themselves in order to attain the remission of their sins. The pirate Angria actually landed one night, and came on shore, secretly to perform this superstitious ceremony. Sir Arthur Brooke ('Sketches,' ii. 38) found them in Morocco. Gwilt, in the 'Encyclopædia of Architecture,' describes the Tolmen, or hole of stone, as a stone of considerable magnitude, so disposed upon rocks as to leave an opening between them, through which an object could be passed. It is the opinion in Cornwall that invalids were cured of their diseases by being passed through the opening above mentioned.

Tom Jones.

Eleanor of Bretagne. (See 7 S. iv. 238.)—Among the many lamented correspondents of 'N. & Q.' who have passed away is one who in former years enriched its pages under the sobriquet of "Hermentrude." In answer to queries respecting the above, she wrote as follows:—

"In 1241 she had been removed to Bristol, where she was slowly starved to death, 100*l.* being paid to John FitzGeoffrey, Constable of Bristol Castle, on March 15, 'ad executionem Alienoræ consanguineæ Domini Regis facienda' (Rot. Exit., Michs., 25–6 Hen. III.)."

These words of Hermentrude's appear in 'N. & Q.' of 17 September, 1887.

Having always found the writer most dependable and painstaking, I assumed the quotation from the Issue Rolls to be perfectly correct. In my work on the 'Royal Daughters of England,' vol. i. p. 95, I wrote:—

"There is reason to suppose she was slowly starved to death or otherwise made away with, as the sum of one hundred pounds was paid to John FitzGeoffrey, Constable of the Castle, on 15 March, 1241, *ad executionem Alianoræ consanguineæ Domini Regis facienda*. The manner of her death, as far as I am aware, has never yet been touched upon by historians."

For nearly a quarter of a century this grave aspersion on the character of Henry III. has never, to my knowledge, been challenged.

It is fortunate indeed that the Liberate Roll—wisely consulted by Mr. Hilary Jenkinson (*vide* his letter to *The Athenæum*, 2 September, 1911)—has cleared Henry III. by giving the word "testamenti" after "executionem," thereby proving FitzGeoffrey to have been an executor, and not an executioner in the ordinary sense! I had been entirely misled by Hermentrude's assertion, which has passed current for twenty-four years. H. Murray Lane,

Chester Herald.

Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures.—Any of your readers interested in *supercheries littéraires* might find a curious instance of involuntary substitution in an old number of the Belfast *Northern Whig*. Mrs. Caudle's lectures appeared, by arrangement, simultaneously in *Punch* and in *The Northern Whig*. On one occasion the post broke down or miscarried, and in order not to disappoint Irish readers, a member of the proprietor's family furnished *The Northern Whig* with a "Curtain lecture," of which the authenticity was ever doubted. It would be interesting if, by a collation of the files of the newspaper with the authorized version of Douglas Jerrold's text, the substituted "lecture" could be brought to light. The writer subsequently became the wife of the editor of one of the principal London organs of the Liberal party, and for many years was a contributor of literary articles to *The Saturday Review*. L. G. R.

Timothy Bright's 'Treatise on English Medicines.'—W. J. Carlton, in his 'Timothe Bright,' 1911, is at some pains to prove that the 'Treatise on the Sufficiency of English Medicines,' by T. B., 1580, was written by Timothy Bright, and not by Thomas Bedford, as stated by Watt. The name of the author was known at or soon after the time of publication, for in a list of the books of Dr. John Hatcher of Cambridge, who died in 1587, occurs this item: "Dr. Bright's 'Treatise on English Medicines.'" W. M. Palmer, M.D.

Linton, Cambs.

Vanishing Landmarks of London.—To the long list of effacements from our streets must now, it would seem, be added "The Swiss Cottage," at the corner of Finchley and Upper Avenue Roads, which is earmarked for demolition. This picturesque old tavern has contrived to retain an almost rural appearance amidst the many changes of a progressive neighbourhood. With the withdrawal of the horse omnibuses "The Swiss Cottage" has lost much of its characteristic bustle; for its yard was always made lively with the arrival and departure of the familiar green "Atlases." The site has been acquired for building purposes. Preserve us from more "Flats" or "Mansions"! Cecil Clarke.

Junior Athenæum Club.

Naval Epitaphs in St. Nicholas's, Deptford.—In this church several mariners of note are commemorated, among them Peter Pett, "a master shipwright in the King Yard," and inventor of the frigate, who died in 1652. There is a monument to Capt. Edward Fenton, who accompanied Sir Martin Frobisher in his second and third voyages, and afterwards was in command of an expedition for the discovery of the North-West Passage. Another records the exploits of Capt. George Shelvocke, who was bred to the sea service under Admiral Benbow, and who, "in the years of our Lord 1719–20–21– and 22, performed a voyage round the globe of the world, which he most wonderfully, and to the great loss of the Spaniards, compleated, though in the midst of it he had the misfortune to suffer shipwreck upon the island of Juan Fernandez, upon the coast of the kingdom of Chili."

The literary associations of St. Nicholas's, Deptford, include John Evelyn, the diarist, who worshipped here, and whose two sons rest within its walls. His father-in-law, Sir Richard Browne, the owner of Sayes Court, who died in 1683, rests in the churchyard, under the south-east window. The parish register records the death of Kit Marlowe, the dramatist, who was killed in Deptford in 1593, in a brawl with one Francis Archer. The grave cannot be identified; the entry in the register runs: "1st June 1593 Christopher Marlowe slaine by Francis Archer."

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

BOLEYN FAMILY IN IRELAND: VARIOUS SPELLINGS. (See *ante*, p. 6.)—For a further account of the finding of the Bullyn tomb at Clonoona Castle, King's County, see Burke's 'Anecdotes of the Aristocracy,' 2nd ed., 1849, vol. ii. p. 242.

In MS. F. 3, 23, Trin. Coll. Library, Dublin, it is stated:—

"Dudley, son of Sir Thomas Phillips, m. Francesca, dau. of Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart., by his first wife 'Anna *Bullein, proneptis* Eliz. Reg. Angliæ.'"

From 'Burke's Peerage':—

"Sir Alexander Stewart, 2nd Bart. of Fort Stewart, m. Catherine, dau. of Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart., by his wife Anne *Boleyn*. She m. secondly Sir Arthur Forbes, 1st Earl of Granard, and d. 1714."

From Trinity College, Dublin, Matriculation Registers:—

1682, May 15. Godfrey *Boleyn*, aged 16, born in co. Meath, son of Thomas B.

1684, June 16. Thomas *Bullen*, aged 24, son of Thomas B. of Cheshire, born in Cheshire, and educated at Chester.

1703/4. *Pullen* Whitney, aged 17, son of Thomas W. of co. Meath.

1719, March 17. Thomas *Bullen*, aged 18, son of Thomas B., M.D., born at Nantwight (*sic*) in England, educated at Dublin.

1723, Oct. 2. Richard *Bullen*, aged 18, son of Edward B., gent., born near Kingsale.

1751, July 10. George *Boleign* Whitney, aged 15, son of *Boleign* W.

From Fifteenth Report of Commissioners on the Public Records of Ireland:—

1667, July 17. John *Bolan* (or *Bolane*), grantee of 329 a. 2 r. 16 p. in lands of Fennor, co. Meath.

From documents in Public Record Office, Dublin:—

Prerog. Grant of Admon., 8 Sept., 1694, to Mary *Boleyne*, widow and admix. of Godfrey B. of Fennor, co. Meath, gent., deceased, intestate. Jane B. and Patience B. minors, daughters of said deceased.

Prerog. Marriage Licence, 26 Nov., 1695. John Leigh of Rathkenny, co. Meath, about to marry Mary *Boleyne* of St. Peter's, Drogheda, widow.

Prerog. Marriage Licence, 20 Dec., 1669. Thomas Whitney of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, gent., about to marry Maria *Bulleyne* of Drogheda, spinster.

Prerog. Will dated 8 Jan., 1702/3, proved 8 June, 1703, of Jane *Boleyn* of Drogheda, widow. Mentions her Whitney, Fox, and West grandchildren.

From 'Burke's Peerage' (*sub* 'Wicklow'): "Rt. Rev. Robert Howard, Lord Bishop of Elphin, b. 1683, m. in 1724 Patience, dau. and sole heir of Godfrey *Boleyne*, of Fennor, by Mary his wife, sister of the Rt. Hon. Henry Singleton, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and had, with other issue, Ralph, 1st Viscount Wicklow."

ERSKINE E. WEST.

Cowper Gardens, Dublin.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN 1789.—*Kentish Gazette*, Feb., 1789: "The Corporation voted five guineas to John Lott Eaton, Esq., for the use of the Sunday School."—Letter from Hythe in Kent, 4 Feb., 1789.

R. J. FYNMORE.

"WRITES ME": "STAND IT."—Some years ago I ventured to pillory (7 S. ix. 305), under my old pen-name J. B. S., and with much subsequent approbation, the too general use of "He don't" as an ungrammatical substitute for "He doesn't." Let me now be bold enough to tilt against the two equally objectionable misuses of English which head this note. The first has obtained such wide currency, alike in books, newspapers, and correspondence, that it is almost hopeless to recall it. But it is never too late to make a bold stand against it. That irresponsible penny-a-liners and private letter-writers use "he writes me" with wearisome iteration, instead of "he writes *to* me," is no absolution for authors of repute or the makers of books generally. Yet many such seem to use it. A recent instance occurs in 'Chats on Autographs,' by Mr. A. M. Broadley, p. 293: "Of Napoleon I. as a scribe my friend Dr. J. Holland Rose writes me as follows." "Writes me" what? Presumably a letter, but grammar exacts either the addition of that noun or the interposition of "to."

Then as to "stand it"—another growing linguistic impurity. This, too, is spoken and written in varying forms with impunity: "stand it" and "stood it" for "put it standing." Mr. Harold Begbie furnishes a glaring example of "how not to do it" in his 'Broken Earthenware,' p. 18:—

"We think that a tramp may be lifted from the gutters, *stood upon his feet*, put to some task, and made a citizen."

"May be stood upon his feet"! *Proh dolor!* Time was when I inclined to the belief that this ugly violation was—like "there he was *sat*"—indigenous to the soil of Lancashire, but I have since learnt that it has a more extended growth. May it soon be rooted and routed from the garden of English literature! Let us "stand it" no longer. J. B. McGovern.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

[The present standard of English is, indeed, deplorable. But as the offenders are incorrigible, we have usually found it waste of time to protest. We hope that some general improvement may take place in writing, grammar, and style, which will force authors to write better if they are to be read.]

Oxen: their Names.—As a supplement to the lists of 'Horses' Names,' 11 S. ii. 124, 283, 364, it is desirable to add that in 'La Douce France,' by René Bazin, 1911, there is a chapter on 'Le Nom des Bœufs de France,' pp. 210–14, which is full of interesting folk-matters. W. C. B.

Halley's Pedigree. (See 10 S. vii. 263; 11 S. ii. 44.)—Since the preparation of data given at the references cited, and in addition to other facts presented in *The Genealogist*, New Series, for July, 1908, an interesting collection of entries extracted from the parish registers of Youlgreave, Derbyshire, has been received from Mr. Arthur Carrington of the Downes, Bideford, N. Devon (under date of 18 July, 1910). The earlier baptismal entries follow:—

1557, Oct. 10. Humphrey Hallye, son of Humphrey. (This is the earliest entry in register.)
1558, Sept. 20. Elenor Hallye, dau. of John Hallye.
1562, Jan. 10. George Hally, son of Humphray Hallye.
1564, Feb. 25. Rychard Hawly, son of John Hawly.
1565, Sept. 15. Alice Hawly, dau. of Wyllm Hawlye.
1566, Sept. 15. "Alyce Hallye."
1567, Apl. 14. Rychard Hallye, son of Humphray Hallye.
1569, Nov. 10. ffrancys hally, son of Humphray hallye.
1572, Nov. 1. Robt. Halley, son of Wyllm hawly.
1574, Dec. 12. ffrancys *hally* son of Michaell *hawly*.

If it could be demonstrated that the famous astronomer's paternal grandfather, Humphrey Halley, vintner of London, was a son of the "ffranceys hally" baptized 10 Nov., 1569, as has been suggested, the claim of Derbyshire to the origin of the family would be quite fairly established. A further search must be made through Chancery proceedings, Public Record Office, &c., but some facts already gleaned by Mr. R. J. Beevor seem to lend a little colour to the above hypothesis.

Eugene F. McPike.

135, Park Row, Chicago.

Foreign Journals in the United States.—The following table, compiled by Mr. John Cotton Dana of the Public Library, Newark, New Jersey, of the journals in foreign languages published in the United States in 1910, was printed in *The Evening Post* (New York) on 3 March last. It is not only of interest in itself, but also of value as suggesting the compilation of similar statistics for the United Kingdom:—

Languages	*No. of pubs.*	*Circulation*
Arabic	3	—
Armenian	5	6,000
Bohemian	52	369,000
Bulgarian	1	4,000
Chinese	6	10,000
Croatian	8	—
Danish	8	50,000
Finnish	15	62,000
French	34	1,600,000
German	632	—
Greek	8	32,000
Hebrew	21	300,000
Hollandish	21	79,000
Hungarian	13	56,000
Italian	73	283,000
Japanese	9	20,000
Lithuanian	11	32,000
Norwegian-Danish	60	415,000
Polish	51	210,000
Portuguese	8	17,000
Rumanian	2	—
Russian	4	23,000
Ruthenian	1	11,000
Servian	1	—
Slovak	16	98,000
Slovenian	7	30,000
Spanish	55	161,000
Swedish	71	900,000
Welsh	2	13,000

The German figure is so disproportionate, and the information so incomplete, that on that head there seems some error.

Alfred F. Robbins.

De Quincey's 'Opium-Eater,' 1853.—It has not, I think, been noticed that there are two distinct issues of the 1853 edition of the 'Confessions.' One title-page reads:

"Confessions | of an | English Opium-Eater. | To weep afresh a long since cancelled woe, | And moan the expense of many a vanish'd sight. | Shakespeare's Sonnets. | New Edition. | London: | Published for the Proprietor by | Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Stationers' Hall Court | 1853." 8vo, pp. iv, 176.

The name of the printers, Bradbury & Evans, occurs behind the title and on the last page. The other issue differs only in

the statement on the title-page that it was "published for the proprietor by John James Tallant, 21, Warwick Square, Paternoster Row." This variation in the publishers, from whatever cause arising, is curious.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

QUEEN MARY'S ARMORIAL BEARINGS AT THE CORONATION.

As a student of heraldry I have been much interested in the different descriptions and illustrations of what Queen Mary's arms really are. I understand that Her Majesty, when Princess of Wales, had granted to her—as arms—those of her mother the Duchess of Teck, quarterly with those of her father the Duke of Teck. And these, of course, are: 1st and 4th (for Cambridge), the royal arms as borne by George III., differenced by a label of three points argent, the centre point charged with the St. George's Cross, and each of the other points with two hearts in pale gules. 2nd and 3rd (for Teck), Or, three stags' attires fesseways in pale, the points of each attire to the sinister sable, impaling Or, three lions passant in pale sable, langued gules, the dexter forepaws of the last; over all an inescutcheon paly bendy and sinister sable and or. Supporters: on the dexter a lion guardant or, crowned with the royal crown proper; on the sinister a stag proper. The whole shield ensigned with the royal crown. When the Queen was made a Lady of the Noble Order of the Garter, the shield would be placed within the garter. Subsequently Her Majesty was granted the additional impalement of the King's arms on the dexter.

In *The Times* for 3 November, 1910, an account is given of "the Queen's Flag," prepared at the College of Arms and approved by the King—the description of which agrees with that of the arms.

A correct illustration of the Queen's arms figures in Burke's 'Peerage,' &c. (1911). But in Debrett's 'Peerage,' &c. (1911) the Queen's arms are incorrectly shown, inasmuch as there is omitted therefrom the inescutcheon gules charged with the golden crown of Charlemagne, which the escutcheon of Hanover should bear *surtout*. Further, the Royal crown which was borne over the Hanover escutcheon is also omitted. The illustration of the Queen's Royal Standard (or Banner) in *The Queen* for 24 June, 1911, and the Queen's Royal Garter Banner depicted in '*Black and White* Coronation Souvenir' (June, 1911)—together with representations of the Queen's arms on illustrated advertisements—follow the bad example set by Debrett. In the special Coronation number of *The Sphere* a correct Royal Standard of George III. (from 1816) is shown. But, strange to say, the arms figuring on the Queen's Throne and Chair of Estate used at the Coronation (as illustrated in different Coronation numbers that have appeared) are—except for the helmet, crest, and lambrequin—replicas of the King's arms on His Majesty's Throne and Chair of Estate. Even the motto "Dieu et mon Droit" appears in both cases. It is the same on Her Majesty's Throne in the House of Lords.

I noticed that such was also the practice adopted at the Coronation of Queen Alexandra, and have expected to see the question raised. So I now ask, Why are these anomalies allowed to persist?

E. WILSON DOBBS.

Toorak, Victoria.

DONNY FAMILY.—Information is sought of the genealogy, armorial bearings, &c., of the Donny family. The family of this name in Belgium, of which General Baron Donny is the head, is descended from a Donny who settled in Bruges *circa* 1700, coming from Scotland. According to family tradition, he was of Irish extraction. It is thought he was a Jacobite. He was twice married. Both of his wives were members of the Catholic nobility of Belgium. It is presumed he was a Catholic when he came to Belgium, as in Belgian records no trace is found of his recantation. Search for the family in Ulster's office was fruitless. The name does not appear in the Prerogative Wills. Does it appear in any army list or State paper of the Stuart period? It has been suggested that the family is a branch of the Robertsons of the Clan Donachaidh. Are the Robertsons descended from the Lords of the Isles? I have seen a statement to this effect, "according to Smibert and Douglas's 'Baronage.'" Will some one verify this reference? I regret I cannot indicate it less vaguely. The Donny family

of Belgium will be grateful for any information relating to those of its name in Scotland or Ireland.

John de Courcy Mac Donnell,
Chairman of Union Celtique,
Brussels.

Eugene Aram.—I am preparing a monograph on the above, and have consulted all the authorities on the subject at any time mentioned in 'N. & Q.,' except (1) the MSS. of the inquests referred to at 11 S. ii. 105, and (2) the phrenological observations on Eugene Aram's skull referred to at 6 S. xi. 131. These are not in the B.M. Catalogue, though the Museum is trying to get a copy. Did Spurzheim, who also examined the skull, write any report on it? No printed account I have seen gives the verdict at either inquest. The *G.M.*, 1759, and the 1832 Richmond edition comment on this. No doubt the purchaser of lot 120 at Sotheby's sale could enlighten us.

Do any contemporary newspapers of 1759, over and above the following, refer to Aram: *Universal Chronicle*, *Gazetteer and London Daily Advertiser*, *London Evening Post*, *Whitehall Evening Post*, *The Public Advertiser*, *The London Chronicle*, and *Read's Weekly Journal?* I found nothing in the last, though it gave other circuit news.

As a barrister and LL.B. I can, of course, fully deal with all legal and medico-legal aspects of the case, and hope to shed much new light on it. Does any one know where the family of Theakston (the coroner mentioned at 11 S. ii. 105) reside? I should like to get in touch with them.

Direct replies will greatly oblige. I am aware that Eugene Aram's cranium is now in the R.C.S. Museum, next Thurtell's. I should be glad to hear of a copy of the Inglis pamphlet. Eric R. Watson.

45, Charlwood Street, S.W.

James Augustus St. John was born in Carmarthenshire in 1801, and died in 1875. He was a journalist and miscellaneous author of repute, connected also with the foundation of the paper from which the present *Court Journal* sprang. I am engaged in writing his biography, and shall be exceedingly obliged for any personal details. Please reply direct. H. Roy de la Hache.

24, Kenilworth Avenue, Wimbledon Park, S.W.

The Rating of Clergy to find Armour.—Some time about the middle of the sixteenth century the clergy were first ordered to provide armour and weapons for the militia, but I cannot find the exact date. There are several references to the matter in 'The Life of Parker' and 'The Parker Correspondence' under the year 1568, when it seems to have been an innovation. The first assessment found for the diocese of Ely is dated 1570, and the last is dated 1636. These lists begin with the bishop and end with the poorest parish priest, giving the particular portion of a soldier's accoutrement which each was to find. Information is desired as to the origin of the usage, and when it was discontinued. W. M. Palmer, M.D.

Linton, Cambs.

'The Convict Ship.'—Verses under this heading, beginning,

> Morn on the waters! and purple and bright
> Bursts on the billows the flushing of light.
> O'er the glad waves, like a child of the sun,
> See the tall vessel goes gallantly on!

were found recently in the papers of an Oxford scholar. Are they known? and, if so, who wrote them? Hippoclides.

Early English Bookbindings.—I am engaged in putting together some notes on this subject, and should be very glad to have particulars of any well-authenticated examples of English stamped leather binding dating from, say, 1200 to 1450. The loan of any photographs or rubbings, for reproduction, would also be welcome.

R. Burch.

79A, Woodbridge Road, Guildford.

Felicia Hemans, who by many is thought to have been the greatest of our English female poets, died on 16 May, but in what year we have not ascertained. She was buried in Dublin, but we are not aware that any worthy monument was erected to her memory. Can these things be interpreted to us, and our minds directed to a competent biography? N. M. & A.

[The 'D.N.B.' states that Mrs. Hemans died in 1835. The bibliography appended mentions memoirs by her sister and Mr. W. M. Rossetti, besides H. F. Chorley's 'Memorials of Mrs. Hemans,' 1836, 2 vols.]

Beauclerk Family.—Topham Beauclerk, only son of Lord Sidney Beauclerk (St. Albans), was born December, 1739. Where was he baptized? Where was his daughter, Lady Mary Beauclerk, baptized? She was born probably 1766–70, and married Count Francis Jenison in 1797. Is anything known about Count Jenison's first wife, Charlotte Josephine, daughter of Baron Cornet? She was divorced between 1788 and 1796. Particulars wanted.

Leo C.

London Rectors' Confederation. (See 11 S. i. 268.)—May I venture to point out that I am still without any reply to this query, notwithstanding the fact that one could readily be furnished by any one enjoying access to the University Library at Cambridge? A letter which I addressed to Mr. George Unwin himself in regard to the matter some little time ago, at the address of his publishers, was returned to me by the postal authorities.

William McMurray.

St. Anne and St. Agnes, Gresham Street, E.C.

Edward FitzGerald and 'N. & Q.'—Was the translator of the 'Rubáiyát' ever a contributor to 'N. & Q.'? If so, references please. I am led to insert this query by reason of a passage in a letter of his to the editor of *The East Anglian*, quoted by Mr. J. Glyde in his 'Life of Edward FitzGerald,' p. 131:—

"Even *Notes and Queries*, with all the scholars that Bruce so long has led, sometimes smile, sometimes doze, and usually gossip about what is the fashion to call Folklore at Christmas."

J. B. McGovern.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

"Dillisk" and "Slook."—In Soyer's 'Charitable Cookery' (1847) I find references to "dillisk" as an ingredient in soups, &c. He refers to it in a foot-note on p. 33 as "*Porphyra purpura*—if not to be had, use laver, or slook, the *Ulva lactuca*." Both "dillisk" and "slook" are unknown to me, although from Soyer's mention of them in connexion with laver, I gather they must be marine edible vegetables—probably some sort of seaweed—but the dictionaries do not help me. Frank Schloesser.

"Pe..tt."—In 1563 the churchwardens of Dymmocke, Forest of Dean, presented John Davies for "resettinge [harbouringe]" of John Halle and his "pe..tt."

Can any reader suggest the missing letter?

F. S. Hockaday.

Highbury, Lydney.

William Meadows.—Information is desired that will assist in tracing the parentage of William Meadows, who died at Wellingborough, 19 Nov., 1811, aged 80 years. William Meadows married—(1) Elizabeth Bates, at Broxbourne, Herts, 14 Sept., 1760; (2) Elizabeth Houghton, at St. John's, Westminster, 15 May, 1775.

Please reply direct.

Henry Meadows.

56, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Authors of Quotations Wanted.—Who is the author of the following lines?—

1. Like flowers in mines, that never see the sun,
   But know he 's there, and wonder what he is
   And . . . to get at him.

I cannot remember the last line accurately.

2. Such thoughts
   . . . the past bestows on us,
   Like showers along the dusty road of life,
   Or welcome sunbeams on some bleak gray morn,
   Cheering the soul in her long pilgrimage.

T. W. W.

The Sun as the Manger.—Can any reader help me towards astrological and astronomical literature bearing on the following?—

"At certain seasons the Sun stands between the constellations Taurus and Ursa Major; this latter constellation is then called the *Ass*. The Sun is then known as the *Manger*."

W. Hoskyns Abrahall.

Tunbridge Wells.

Latter Lammas.—What is the origin and exact meaning of this? Sometimes I have heard it explained as the equivalent of "Greek Calends"; but I have also heard that in Wiltshire it is used colloquially for coming late to a meeting. A. A. M.

"America" as a Scottish Place-Name.—What is the origin of "America" as a Scottish place-name? A stretch of waste land in East Fife, now used as a golf-course, is so called; and on the outskirts of Dundee there is an "Americanium Road." Some etymologists believe the word to be a corruption from the name of an old Scottish king or man of note. W. B.

Turpin Jelfe was admitted to Westminster School in 1724, aged 9. Particulars of his parentage and career are desired.

G. F. R. B.

Stephen Jermyn was at Westminster School in 1728. I should be glad to obtain information concerning his parentage and career, and also the date of his death.

G. F. R. B.

William Jesson was admitted to Westminster School in 1741, aged 10. He was probably one of the Warwickshire family of that name. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' help me to identify him?

G. F. R. B.

Warren Juson was admitted to Westminster School in 1718, aged 12. Particulars of his parentage and career are desired.

G. F. R. B.

JOCKEY DOCTORS.—Charles II., when at Newmarket races, is said to have amused himself by dubbing people "M.D." indiscriminately, the holders of these bogus titles being known as "Jockey Doctors." Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly furnish authority for this rumour? M.D.

WILSON: CERTIFICATES OF BAPTISM WANTED.—Can any one give information as to where Priscilla Putterill and Samuel Wilson were married? It is believed to have been at Northampton, but may have been in one of the surrounding hamlets.

Also, could any one give information as to the certificate of baptism of John Wilson, born 26 Oct., 1832, in Bedfordshire or Northamptonshire; and the certificate of baptism of Samuel Wilson, born at Ampthill or in the neighbourhood between July and December, 1793–1800?

Please reply direct. JAMES WILSON.
68, Beaconsfield Road, Lower Edmonton.

ANGLO-SAXON OBSOLETE WORDS.—Is there any list of obsolete Anglo-Saxon words? If so, I should be glad if you could give me particulars of the list or book. ANTRIM.

[Does our correspondent want more than the ordinary Anglo-Saxon dictionary?]

MARGARET ANNE JEFFRAY.—This lady was the daughter of Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow, by his wife Mary Brisbane, the daughter of Walter Brisbane and Margaret Paterson, his wife. Her mother, Mrs. Jeffray, died before 1807, and her grandmother, Mrs. Brisbane, died in 1808. In Robertson's edition of Crawfurd's 'Renfrewshire' (p. 394), published in 1818, it says:—

"The said Margaret Anne Jeffray of Milton [parish of Carluke, Lanarkshire], as heiress of these two ladies, her grandmother and grand-aunt (Anne Paterson), now inherits the estates of the family of Paterson of Craigton."

Can any one tell me if the above Margaret Anne Jeffray married and left descendants? I should be grateful for any information regarding her or her descendants.

E. HAVILAND HILLMAN, F.S.G.
c/o Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,
Old Broad Street, E.C.

LACKINGTON THE BOOKSELLER'S MEDALS.—Did Lackington issue more than one medal? I have one, which is rather larger than half-a-crown, and am told that he issued a smaller one. These medals were to "his self-glory," and cost him more than a hundred pounds, and he gave the whole issue away. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

PRIME SERJEANT.—This was in the eighteenth century, and later, the title of an official in Ireland. What were his duties and status? Is the office mentioned in books or records earlier than the eighteenth century? Is it still in existence; and, if not, when was it abolished?

'The Century Dictionary' says that "Prime or premier serjeant" is, in England, "the queen's (or the king's) first serjeant-at-law." I have so far failed to discover evidence that the title ever existed in England, and I have not found any trace of the form "*premier* serjeant." I should be glad to know what is the foundation for the statement of 'The Century Dictionary.'

HENRY BRADLEY.

Oxford.

Replies.

EDWARD PURCELL.

(11 S. iv. 368.)

THE name of Edward Purcell first appears in the Registers of Westminster Abbey, where his entry of baptism occurs under date 6 Sept., 1689, "Edward, son of Henry and Frances Purcell" (Chester's 'Registers of Westminster Abbey,' p. 74). The Purcell family lived on the west side of Dean's Yard, Westminster (identified by Edward F. Rimbault in 1872 as being "on the site of a house now occupied by the Precentor"), and here, on 21 Nov., 1695, Henry Purcell died (Chester's 'Registers,' p. 238), and his widow Frances was left sole executrix (see Henry Purcell's will in W. H. Cummings's 'Life,' pp. 78–9). Edward Purcell was only six years old at the time of his father's death. His mother continued to reside in Great Dean's Yard with Edward and Frances, the two surviving children, and from here in 1696 she issued 'A Choice Collection of Lessons for the Harpsichord, or Spinnet. Composed by ye late Mr. Henry Purcell, Organist of his Majesties Chappel Royal & of St. Peters, Westminster.' Three editions of this book were sold at once, and in 1697 and 1698 further volumes of music appeared, viz., 'Ayres' and 'Collections' by "the late Henry Purcell." Edward Purcell's home was, after 1698, moved to Richmond, Surrey, where his mother died in February, 1706, having previously made a nuncupative will, 7 Feb., 1705/6, "as she sat in a chair in the parlour of her dwelling-house at Richmond, co. Surrey." She appointed Mr.

Thomas Tovey her executor until her daughter Frances Purcell should reach the age of eighteen, when she was to be executrix. The will stated that, according to her husband's desire, she had given her

"deare son [Edward] a good education, and she alsoe did give him all the Bookes of musick in Generall, the organ, the double spinett, the single spinett, a silver tankard, a silver watch, two pairs of gold buttons, a hair ring, a mourning ring of Dr. Busby's, a Larum clock, Mr. Edward Purcell's picture [This Edward was the great Henry Purcell's brother, b. 1653, d. 20 June, 1717, buried Wytham, where his deeds are recorded at length on a stone. This Wytham —spelled wrongly as "Wightham" by Rimbault —is in N. Berkshire and near Oxford.], handsome furniture for a room,"

and he was to be "maintained until provided for." Mrs. Purcell was buried in Westminster Abbey, 14 Feb., 1706: "The widow of Mr. Henry Purcell in the middle of the north aisle, near his monument" (Chester's 'Registers,' p. 257).

Daniel Purcell (Henry's brother) died November, 1717, and immediately after his death there appeared in *The Daily Courant*, 12 Dec., 1717, the following:—

"Whereas Edward Purcell, only son of the famous Mr. Henry Purcell, stands candidate for the organist's place of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in the room of his uncle Mr. Daniel Purcell, deceased,—This is to give notice, that the place is to be decided by a Generall Poll of Housekeepers of the said Parish,whom he humbly hopes, notwithstanding the false and malicious reports of his being a Papist, will be assistant to him in obtaining the said place. N.B.—The Election will begin upon Tuesday the 17th, at nine in the morning, and continue till Friday following, to four in the afternoon."

There was no final decision as to who was to fill the place until 17 Feb., 1718, when a vestry meeting was held, and the question who was to be organist was settled. The candidates were Short, Isham, Young, Green, "Pursill," Haydon, Harris, and Hart. Green was unanimously elected, but in April of the same year he resigned, when there was another election, and Edward tried again, but was unsuccessful, Isham being appointed.

Although it is not quite certain, it is yet highly probable that Edward married in 1710, when he was 21 years old. We know that his wife's name was Anne, and the Registers of St. Margaret's, Westminster, contain the entry of a baptism: "4 May, 1711, Frances, daughter of Edward and Anne Purcell, born on 19th April." The Registers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields for 1716 contain the baptismal entry, 11 Dec., "Henry, son of Edward and Anne Purcell, born 26 Nov."

On 8 July, 1726, Edward Purcell was made organist of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and held the post from that date until his death. In 1738 he was enrolled among the first list of members and founders of the Society of Musicians (now known as the Royal Society of Musicians). The date of his death—which occurred on 1 July, 1740, but which in the 'D.N.B.' is left a matter of conjecture—was first made clear in a valuable article, signed "Dotted Crotchet," which appeared in *The Musical Times*, 1 Aug., 1905, p. 517. The death is recorded in two London newspapers — *The Daily Gazetteer* and *The Daily Post*, 2 July, 1740—"Yesterday dy'd suddenly Mr. Pursell, Organist of St. Margaret's Westminster, a Place of 50*l.* per ann." His wife did not long survive him. The burial registers of St. Margaret's record (19 Aug., 1740) the interment of Anne Purcell.

Besides the children of Edward and Anne Purcell referred to above there was another child, Edward Henry, whose registered entry of birth is not at present known, but who is believed to have been a minor at the date of his father's death (1740). The vestry minutes of St. Margaret's under date 30 Oct., 1746, contain the following:—

"Mr. Edward Henry Purcell, son and administrator of Mr. Edward Purcell, late organist of the Parish Church, applied to the vestry, and requested payment of the salary of his said late father as organist at the time of his death."

Chamberlaine's 'Magnæ Britanniæ Notitia,' 1737 (p. 219), gives the names of the children of the Chapel Royal, and we find Edward Henry Purcell in the list. Among the King's music, which for years lay in an underground room at Buckingham Palace, and which, upon the accession of King George V., was moved, by His Majesty's permission, to the B.M., there is a volume in Henry Purcell's autograph. It had also belonged to Edward Purcell, and contains an entry in his hand: "Score booke—Anthems and Welcome Songs, and other Songs, all by my father." At the other end of the book is an autograph inscription: "Ed. H. Purcell, grandson to the author of this book."

On 11 Aug., 1753, the vestry of St. John's, Hackney, "resolved and agreed that ye place of organist of the Parish be and is declared vacant: agreed that the sallary of ye organist of the Parish be settled." They agreed that he should have 20*l.* a year, and they further decided to advertise in *The Daily Advertiser* that the post was vacant. On 22 Sept., 1753, six candidates appeared

before the vestry, and among them Edward Henry Purcell, who got nine votes. He was re-elected annually till Easter, 24 April, 1764, when there is an entry of a

"complaint having been made against Edward Henry Purcell the present organist.—Resolved—That the vestry clerk do write to the said Edward Henry Purcell and acquaint him that the Vestry insists on his being regular in his attendance," &c.

To return to Edward, the subject of this notice: his sister Frances (baptized 30 May, 1688) married Leonard Welsted the poet, son of the Rev. Leonard Welsted, Rector of Abington, Northants. Welsted the younger had been a scholar at Westminster, whence he was elected to Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Baker's 'Northamptonshire,' vol. i. p. 17, says: "When very young he married the daughter of Henry Purcell, the celebrated musician, and obtained an appointment in the Secretary of State's Office." Both Frances and Leonard were of the same age (19) when they married. The Registers of St. Margaret's record the baptism of their daughter Frances, 2 Sept., 1708. Mrs. Welsted died in 1724, and the daughter Frances in 1726.

Edward Purcell was the only surviving son of Henry Purcell. Three brothers and one sister died in infancy. The following dates from the Westminster Registers may be useful as a record of these :—

1682, 9 Aug. John Baptista, son of Mr. Henry Purcell. (Baptism.)
1682, 17 Oct. John Baptista Purcell, a child (Cloisters). (Burial.)
1686, 3 Aug. Thomas Purcell, a child. (Burial.) Exact date of birth not known.
1687, 23 Sept. Henry Purcell, a child, in the East cloister. (Burial.) Henry was baptized at St. Margaret's, 9 June, 1687.
1693, 10 Dec. Mary Peters, daughter of Henry and Frances Purcell. (Baptism.)

The date of death of this child is not recorded, but she does not appear again in Purcell's life, nor is she mentioned in the will of either her father or her mother.

I am not aware that there is any published music by Edward Purcell.

A. L. Humphreys.

187, Piccadilly, W.

Sir Walter Ralegh's House at Youghal (11 S. iv. 407).—The most accurate account of Ralegh's house at Youghal is that published in 1852 by the Rev. Samuel Hayman. He thus describes it :—

"A large dining-room is on the ground floor, from which is a subterranean passage connecting the house with the old tower of St. Mary's Church. In one of the kitchens the ancient wide-arched fireplace remains. The walls are in great part wainscoted with Irish oak. The drawing-room —Sir Walter's study—retains most of its ancient beauty with its fine dark wainscot, deep projecting windows [one of these must be "the deep embrasured window" where Ralegh and Spenser sat when they read together the MS. of 'The Fairy Queen'], the richly carved oak mantelpiece rising in the full pride of Elizabethan style to the height of the ceiling. The cornice rests upon three figures, Faith, Hope, and Charity, between which are enriched circular-headed panels; and a variety of emblematical devices fill up the rest of the structure. In the adjoining bedroom is another mantelpiece of oak, barbarously painted over. The Dutch tiles of the fireplace are about four inches square, with various devices enclosed in a circular border. Behind the wainscoting of this room a recess was discovered a few years ago, in which was a part of the old monkish library hidden at the period of the Reformation."

The elder D'Israeli argued that Ralegh could not have written his 'History of the World' because he had not books of reference in the Tower; but amongst the volumes found in this recess were two fifteenth-century works—a black-letter epitome of early historical events, and Comestor's 'Historia Scolastica'; and Sir John Pope Hennessy, who wrote on the subject, thought that this indicated "the possibility that Ralegh had been taking notes from these volumes for his 'opus magnum.'"

Constance Russell.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

Inquirer will find a short account of the above house in the *Journal* of the Kilkenny Arch. Soc., New Series, vol. i., *Journal* Royal Soc. Antiq. Ireland, vol. iv. pp. 25–8, with an illustration of the exterior, and also of 'Raleigh's Yew Trees.' The house is now called "Myrtle Grove." In 1602 Raleigh sold it to the first Earl of Cork. It was purchased from the second Earl in 1670 by Samuel Hayman, and was in 1849 in the possession of his descendants. See also Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary of Ireland,' second edition. A. E. Steel.

A description of the interior in 1856 is given in an article on the 'Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Youghal,' by the Rev. S. Hayman, in vol. i., Second Series, of the *Journal* of the Kilkenny Archæological Society (now the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland), Dublin, 1858, p. 27. On p. 26 is a small woodcut of the exterior of the house. It was then occupied by Mr. W. J. Pim.

W. D. Macray.

In *The Nineteenth Century* for November, 1881, there is an article by the late Sir John Pope Hennessy, the then occupant of this house, entitled 'Sir Walter Raleigh

in Ireland,' the opening lines of which give a good account of the study, then "much the same." This article was expanded into an octavo volume, pp. xi+263, and published by Kegan Paul in 1883. Canon Hayman's 'Account of the Present State of Youghal Church. . . . and Sir Walter Raleigh's House' (Youghal, n.d.), enlarged from an article in *The Topographer and Genealogist* for March, 1847, gives fuller architectural details. This account was again reprinted in 'The Illustrated Guide to St. Mary's Collegiate Church. . . . at Youghal, co. Cork' (Youghal, 1861), with a woodcut view of the house. The same author supplied the description of the house and grounds which appeared in 'The Blackwater in Munster,' by J. R. O'Flanagan, London, 1844, 4to.

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

Kensal Lodge, N.W.

There is a short account of 'Ralegh's House, Youghal,' exterior and interior, by Mr. G. H. Orpen, in the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland for 1903 (vol. xxxiii. pp. 310–12).

G. L. APPERSON.

I believe that the present occupier is Sir Henry Blake, formerly Governor of Jamaica. The estate is known as Myrtle Grove. R. J. FYNMORE.

My impression is that a description of this interesting house (which I remember visiting in the summer of 1891) has been printed in *Devon Notes and Queries*. Possibly the following may be found useful: Dr. T. N. Brushfield's papers in the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association; 'Raleghana,' Parts I–VIII. (1896, 1898, 1900, 1902–7); 'Sir Walter Ralegh and his "History of the World"' (1887); and 'Ralegh Miscellanea,' Parts I. and II. (1909–10).

A. R. BAYLEY.

[BRIDGET O'HARA also thanked for reply.]

MISS HOWARD AND NAPOLEON III. (11 S. iv. 347, 430).—I am informed that the correct name of this lady was Elizabeth Ann Harryett or Haryett, and that she was born at Brighton about the year 1823. The following entry is the only one in the register of the Brighton Parish Church at that period that can possibly have any reference to her: "23 Oct., 1822. Elizabeth, dau. of Henry and Elizabeth Herriott, Preston in this County, Brewer." Is this the register of baptism of the celebrated Miss Howard?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

'THE INTELLIGENCER' (11 S. iv. 407).—This was the title of a halfpenny weekly paper published at Dublin, and written almost entirely by Swift and his friend Thomas Sheridan. It began in 1728, and ran to twenty numbers, coming to an end in the early part of 1729. Swift speaks of it in a letter to Pope of 6 March, 1728/9 (Pope's 'Works,' ed. Elwin and Courthope, vol. vii. p. 145): "a paper which Dr. Sheridan had engaged in, called *The Intelligencer*, of which he made but sorry work, and then dropped it." The first collected edition appeared in London in 1729; the second, to which MR. W. NORMAN refers, "by the author of 'A Tale of a Tub,'" in 1730. Some account of *The Intelligencer* is given on p. 60 of that useful work the 'Catalogue of the Hope Collection of Early Newspapers and Essayists in the Bodleian,' where it is stated that Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and some verses in 8 and at the end of 10, 15, and 19, were written by Swift. EDWARD BENSLY.

The first number appeared on 11 May, 1728. Swift describes his connexion with it in a letter to Pope dated 12 June, 1731. A reprint of the first nineteen numbers (the first English edition) appeared in London in 1729. The title-page describes it as "Reprinted and sold by A. Moor in St. Paul's Churchyard, and the Booksellers of London and Westminster. 1729." Swift's contributions are reprinted in the edition of his 'Prose Works' edited by Temple Scott (Bell & Sons). M. A. M. MACALISTER.

Halkett and Laing say that it was by Thomas Sheridan and Dean Swift, printed at Dublin (no date), reprinted in London, 1729, 8vo, pp. 4, b. t., 217, in 20 numbers. The first, third, fifth, seventh, part of eighth, ninth, tenth, fifteenth, and nineteenth are by Swift; the rest by Sheridan.

R. A. POTTS.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY and G. also thanked for replies.]

HENRY FENTON JADIS (11 S. iv. 410).—This is probably the individual whose claim to the Gardner peerage was rejected by the House of Lords in 1825. Alan Hyde Gardner (afterwards Lord Gardner), a captain R.N., married Maria Elizabeth Adderly. During her husband's absence on duty in the West Indies in 1802, she became the mistress of Henry Jadis, Esq., and on 8 December, 1802, gave birth to Henry Fenton, who was baptized as the son of Capt. Gardner. At Easter, 1804, Capt. Gardner brought an action against Henry

Jadis, and obtained 1,000*l.* damages; he also obtained a divorce in the Consistory Court, and his marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament.

William Bradbrook.

John Worsley, Schoolmaster at Hertford (11 S. iv. 368).—Turner, in his 'History of Hertford,' says that Mr. Edward Cox of Cheshunt erected a tenement, which he called "The Tower House," upon that part of the Castle wall where a round tower, pointing towards Castle Street, anciently stood. "The Tower House" was for many years occupied as a school. It was conducted by a Mr. Worsley, under whom the celebrated John Wilkes and Howard the philanthropist received the rudiments of a classical education. This house, to which there was an ascent up the moat by a flight of steps, was pulled down several years ago.

A writer in *The Universal Magazine* (vol. lxxxvi. p. 170, 1790) says:—

"The father of John Howard being a Protestant Dissenter, sent his son to a Grammar school at Hertford, the master of which was Mr. Worsley, a gentleman of the same religious principles and of considerable learning. He was the author of 'A Translation of the New Testament' and a Latin grammar."

Allibone ('Dictionary of English and American Authors') makes brief reference to him and these two works.

W. B. Gerish.

Another of John Worsley's pupils was John Howard the philanthropist (1726–90). Howard's experience of the school was unfortunate, due apparently as much to his own weakly constitution as to his master's incompetence. Dr. Aikin, in his memoirs, says that Howard in after life was wont to speak with greater heat on the point of his early schooling than on almost any other, and to declare that he left school, after seven years' tuition, "not fairly taught one thing." On the other hand, the 'D.N.B.' speaks of Worsley as "for fifty years a successful schoolmaster at Hertford"; while Wilkes's rapid progress in his studies must to a certain extent be placed to his tutor's credit.

To pedagogy Worsley added authorship. The works from his pen are:—

1. "Prosodia Alvariana aucta et emendata, in quâ syllabarum quantitas plenè breviter et perspicuè docetur. Accedit huc appendix de patronymicis." London, 1735. 8vo.

2. "Πινακιδια πεταγλωσσα, or, Tables of the Greek, Latin, English, and French Verbs, declin'd throughout. London, 1736." 8vo.

3. "Tables of French Verbs. Second edition. London, 1745." 8vo.

He also prepared an able translation of 'The New Testament....from the Greek according to the present idiom of the English tongue. With notes and references,' which was published after his death (1770, London, 8vo), by subscription, under the joint editorship of his son, Samuel Worsley, and Matthew Bradshaw.

In 1693 he registered a place of meeting for Protestant Dissenters at Ware, Herts. His death took place on 16 December, 1767.

One of his sons, also named John, continued to carry on the school at Hertford for thirty years. It is strange that it should be this master whom the 'D.N.B.' describes as unsuccessful, being too easy a disciplinarian. He published a Latin Grammar (1771, 8vo), and died at High Wycombe, Bucks, in 1807. He may perhaps be identified with the minister whose name appears in a list of preachers for the benefit of the Charity School at St. Albans, under date 1775, when the amount collected was 20*l.*

The son Samuel mentioned above was educated at Daventry under Dr. Ashworth, and was pastor of the Independent Church at Cheshunt, Herts, from 1765 until his death in 1800, at the age of 59. He was interred in Cheshunt churchyard.

At the same period there was a John Worsley, a surgeon, at Ware, Herts, who died 24 November, 1776. He had a wife Grace, and three children, John, Grace, and Sarah.

In the churchyard of St. Andrew, Hertford, is an inscription to Mary Worsley, who died 20 May, 1793, aged 55. Her three children, who died very young, are also commemorated.

Israel Worsley, Unitarian minister, born at Hertford in 1768, was the grandson of the first schoolmaster and son of the second. The 'D.N.B.' gives a full account of his life and writings. T. B. S.

"Rydyng aboute of victory," &c. (11 S. iv. 408).—Under-paid schoolmasters in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries augmented their incomes by the receipt of "Victor penny" from their pupils. This was apparently paid for the privilege of celebrating the result of a contest in cock-fighting or throwing at cocks by some sort of procession, in which the owner of the victorious bird in the one case, or the most successful thrower in the other, was conducted from the scene of battle in triumph: this practice is called "rydyng aboute of victory" in Dean Colet's 'Statutes for St. Paul's School.'

As for the "folish babeling" at "sent Bartilmews,' the following extract from Strype's edition of Stow's 'Survey of London' will be sufficient explanation :—

"Upon Festival days the Masters made solemn meetings in the Churches, where their Scholars disputed logically and demonstratively. The boys of divers Schools did cap or pot verses, and contended of the principles of Grammar. The same was long since discontinued. But the arguing of the School-boys about the principles of Grammar hath been continued even till our time, for I myself, in my youth, have yearly seen (on the eve of St. Bartholomew the Apostle) the Scholars of divers Grammar Schools repair unto the Churchyard of St. Bartholomew the Priory in Smithfield, where (upon a bank boarded about under a tree) some one Scholar hath stepped up, and there been opposed and answered, till he were by some better Scholar overcome and put down. And then the overcomer taking the place, did like as the first: and in the end, the best opposers and answerers had rewards, which I observed not. But it made both good Schoolmasters and also good Scholars (diligently against such times) to prepare themselves for the obtaining of this Garland."

So in Smith's 'Old Yorkshire' (ii. 150) :—

"On St. Bartholomew's Day, on which the fair ended, the Scholars from the Grammar Schools of Leeds, Wakefield, and other places, were brought to Lee Fair (at Woodkirk) for disputation, or to ascertain their proficiency in classical learning, yearly down to the early part of last century."

MATTHEW H. PEACOCK.

CIBBER'S 'APOLOGY' (11 S. iv. 381).—It ought, perhaps, to be noted that the epigram on Mrs. Tofts, which the manuscript annotator thought had been imputed to Sir Richard Steele, is usually regarded as Pope's. See Elwin and Courthope's edition, vol. iv. p. 444. It appeared in Pope and Swift's 'Miscellanies,' 1727. The epithet applied to her beauty in the first line should be "bright," not "great," while her song is styled "charming."

With regard to the identification of the second of the "two persons now living," Mr. E—e of 'The Laureat,' with Giles Earle, there is a letter of this last-named person to Mrs. Howard, afterwards Countess of Suffolk, in which he writes :—

"I hope those that wish me best had rather I should mind my business here for a little time, repair my farm-houses, and put my estate in order, that has been neglected these ten years."—10 Aug., 1717, vol. i. p. 15, in 'Letters to and from Henrietta, Countess of Suffolk, and her Second Husband, the Hon. George Berkeley,' 1824.

This corresponds very well with what Cibber says :—

"He....turned his back upon his frolicks abroad, to think of improving his estate at home; in order to which, he clapt collars upon his coach-horses....In these unpolite amusements he has....look'd about him like a farmer for many years."—'Apology,' 1756, vol. i. p. 13.

The substitution by his friends of Tom for Giles is illustrated by a letter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's to Sir James Steuart in 1761: "You may have heard of a facetious gentleman vulgarly called Tom Earle, *i.e.*, Giles Earle, Esq." If "a certain gentleman," the recipient of Cibber's dedication, is Dodington, there is especial point in "it would give you less concern to find your name in an impertinent Satyr." as Bubb Dodington, under the name of Bubo, had been Cibber's fellow-sufferer from the lash of Pope's satire. But how do the words of the Dedication,

"Whether the Retreat of Cicero, in cost, magnificence, or curious luxury of antiquities, might not outblaze the *simplex munditiis*, the modest ornaments of your *Villa*, is not within my reading to determine,"

square with the sumptuousness of Eastbury and its furniture? (See MR. W. P. COURTNEY'S account at 10 S. xii. 462.) Is this Cibber's playfulness, or is he referring to Dodington's villa at Hammersmith, so dear to Thomas Carlyle? "That uncommon virtue, your Integrity," so specially singled out by Cibber, seems a more appropriate compliment for Henry Pelham than for Dodington.

Those who know the 'Apology' will share COL. PRIDEAUX'S surprise that it has not been published in any series of reprints.

EDWARD BENSLY.

"HAD I WIST" (11 S. iii. 129, 172).—Another instance of the use of this phrase, and, though not in the 'N.E.D.,' curious enough to be added to those quoted by me, occurs in Marlowe's 'Edward II.,' when Warwick, in answer to Pembroke's proposal to carry the earls' prisoner Gaveston to King Edward and bring him back again, exclaims :—

Pembroke, what wilt thou do? Cause yet more bloodshed? Is it not enough That we have taken him; but must we now Leave him on "Had I wist," and let him go?

Nimmo's 'British Dramatists,' p. 113, col. 1.

"Must we now leave him on 'Had I wist'?" plainly means: Must we now leave him, and thereby run the risk of having cause to regret our compliance? for he may not come back, and then all we should be able to say would be, "Had we but known," we should not have allowed him to go.

J. F. BENSE.

Arnhem, the Netherlands.

Crystal Palace Tickets (11 S. iv. 405).—The season ticket for the Great Exhibition of 1851 is relatively of more importance than the concert tickets quoted. Probably, also, a great number are still extant. The text is not worth quoting, as the ticket has on the face only its purpose, and on the back rules as to its use being restricted to the owner, whose signature it bears. Its size—a gentleman's card—is identical with that of the season tickets subsequently issued for the Exhibitions of 1862 and 1871. The three examples before me belonged to the late Sir Frederick Hendriks.

Aleck Abrahams.

Authors of Quotations Wanted (11 S. iv. 329, 414).—

It chaunst (eternall God that chaunce did guide).
Spenser's 'Fairie Queene,'
Book I. canto xi. stanza 45.

H. Davey.

The lines quoted by Mr. Pierpoint at p. 408 are from Landor's 'Ode to Southey,' written at Florence in 1833, and first printed in *The Athenæum* 4 January, 1834. As printed in Landor's 'Works,' 1846 and 1876, they run as follows:

We hurry to the river we must cross,
And swifter downward every footstep wends;
Happy, who reach it ere they count the loss
Of half their faculties and half their friends!

Stephen Wheeler.

The lines by James Smith, of 'Rejected Addresses' celebrity, and Sir George Rose's impromptu retort have often been quoted, but not always correctly. James Smith was himself an attorney, and the cruel epigram on his own profession was made at a dinner at his house in Craven Street. Sir George Rose was a member of the Inner Temple and a Bencher. Many of his telling witticisms and sparkling epigrams still linger amongst some of the older members of his profession. He died in 1873 in his 91st year. The following may be accepted as the correct version of the lines in question:—

At the top of this street ten attorneys are found.
At the bottom the river with barges is crowned.
Fly, Honesty, fly to some safer retreat,
For there's craft in the river—and craft in the street!

Sir George replied:—

Why should Honesty fly to some safer retreat,
From the lawyers and barges, 'od rot 'em?
For the lawyers are *just* at the top of the street,
And the barges are *just* at the bottom.

J. E. Latton Pickering.
Inner Temple Library.

With reference to R. C. C. Williams's inquiry, some 16 years ago I heard the verses repeated by a late Solicitor-General, who gave them as follows:—

In Craven Street, Strand, the lawyers abound,
And down on the river the barges are found.
Fly, Honesty, fly to a safer retreat,
There's craft on the river and craft in the street.

The retort is as follows:—

Why, Honesty, fly to a safer retreat?
Better stick to good friends while you've got 'em;
For the lawyers are up at the top of the street,
And the barges are down at the bottom.

Trin. Coll., Camb.

As a grandson of one of the ten attorneys, I am very familiar with the epigrams. They will be found in full at 9 S. iii. 440, where it is stated that they were written at a dinner in Lincoln's Inn.

R. J. Fynmore.
Sandgate.

[Mr. H. C. Beddoe and Mr. W. B. Kingsford also thanked for replies.]

Nelson: "Musle" (11 S. iv. 307, 351, 373, 414).—In response to Sir J. K. Laughton's inquiry in his extremely kind mention of my reply, I would say that my mother (*née* Mary Graham) was Irish, of Dublin parentage, though I have always understood that her family claimed descent from the great Scottish clan. Her "grandmother Mackenzie," who, it was believed, died a centenarian, was, I think, Scotch; so it may have been from her (she lived for many years with my mother's parents in Capel Street) that the phrase came. Bivalves, like jelly-fish, have been frequently chosen as examples of sluggish vitality. I remember reading that Dr. Whewell, discussing the possibility of the stars being habitable, observed, "But perhaps they [the inhabitants] are oysters, and don't care!"

May I mention that my quotation, "Orson is endowed with reason!" rather failed in its application through the accidental addition of "s" to the final word, "reason"? Herbert B. Clayton.
39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

Nelson could hardly have uttered the words in any bellicose sense. Mr. Clayton's interpretation seems the most likely: that the great commander, being tired of watching for the enemy, meant to intimate that even an admiral should be thankful for small mercies at times. Compare the speech of Sir Arthur Wellesley to his staff on receiving the news that the Government of the day had superseded him after the

battle of Vimeira, "Now, gentlemen, we may go and shoot red-legged partridges"; also Tilburina's line in Sheridan's 'Critic,' "An oyster may be cross'd in love."

N. W. Hill.

The use of a Scottish expression of the kind by Nelson seems plausible enough. Adam Duncan, Viscount Camperdown, who immediately preceded him as a British naval commander of distinction, must have attracted an exceptional number of Scottish sailors to the fleet. And Nelson himself would probably have no inconsiderable body of Scotsmen under his leadership. In my very young days I was acquainted with a venerable Scotsman who had served against the French navy. As showing the mixed nature of his ship's crew, I may add the recollection that, when describing a fight on board a French privateer, he mentioned as leading boarders with him a couple of Irishmen.

Surely Sir J. K. Laughton over-estimates the difficulty about the significance of the expression. The comparison of the French fleet to a half-comatose mussel is a rare piece of irony. W. B.

In the miscellaneous section of Andrew Henderson's 'Scottish Proverbs' two consecutive entries are: "There 's life in a mussel as lang as it can cheep" and "There 's life in a mussel although it be little." In both, of course, the reference to the bivalve is obvious. Nelson may have heard a Scottish seaman use the expression. See Henderson's 'Scottish Proverbs,' ed. J. Donald, p. 140 (Glasgow, Thomas D. Morrison, 1881). Thomas Bayne.

May I point out that Sir J. K. Laughton's reply, at the last reference, suggests another explanation of the phrase "life in a musle"? The word "musle" is simply an unusual mode of spelling "muscle," the muscles being taken to represent the fleets of France. The French navy had been mauled and battered to such an extent as to be incapable "of moving a muscle." "There's life in a muscle" was an expression borrowed from the prize-ring. It is usual, I understand, for a pugilist who has received a "knock-out" blow to give evidence of coming to his senses by a twitching of the muscles. Here the twitching muscle was the news of French ships seen steering in a certain direction. It indicated to Nelson that his antagonist was coming to his senses and had still "life in a muscle."

W. Scott.

Farington of Worden (11 S. iii. 385).—The following notes from the baptismal registers of Leigh (Lancashire) decidedly support the older version of this pedigree as against the revised version printed in Burke's 'Landed Gentry' in 1906:—

May, 1746. William, son of the Rev. Mr. Farrington, vic., was born the 12, and baptized June the 4th.
Jan. 18, 1747/8. Joseph, son of the Rev. William Farrington, vicar of Leigh
Oct. 13, 1749. Henry, son of the Rev. Mr. William Farington, vicar.
Nov. 10, 1752. George, son of the Rev. Mr. William Farington, vicar of Leigh.
Aug. 27, 1755. Richard Atherton, son of the Rev. Mr. William Farington, vicar of Leigh.
Dec. 20, 1758. Edward, son of the Rev. Mr. William Farington, vicar.
Oct. 10, 1760. Robert, son of the Rev. Mr. Farington, vicar.

The vicar signed many pages of the registers, including the one containing the first of the above entries, as William Farington, using the ordinary capital for the surname as against the *ff* affected by his present-day descendants. It may be useful to add that the pedigree will be found in Burke between names beginning with Fe and those with Fi, the form Ffarington being used in the heading. J. B.

Spider Stories (11 S. iv. 26, 76, 115, 137).—John Barrow's 'A Voyage to Cochinchina,' 1806, p. 200, has this passage:—

"A venomous spider is very common in the thickets of Java. The diameter of the body is nearly 2 inches; and the length of the fore-legs or claws near 4 inches, covered with hair, the colour black, and the mouth red. The webs spun by this animal gave us considerable trouble, as we traversed the woods about Anjerie point.... [Here the author states that the webs are able to capture birds.] A grave gentleman in London observed to me one day how much he was surprised to find so marvellous an account of the strength of spider-webs inserted in so valuable a book as the Authentic Account of the Embassy to China. On being told that I could inform him of something not less marvellous respecting the spiders who made them, which was that the nails of their fore-claws were so large and strong, that it was a common practice in Batavia to have them mounted on gold or silver handles and to use them as tooth-picks, I have little doubt he was ready to exclaim with Gray:—

The man who with undaunted toils
Sails unknown seas to unknown soils,
What various wonders feast his sight,
What stranger wonders does he write!"

The Chinese encyclopædia 'Yuen-kien-luihan,' 1703, tom. cdxlix., abounds with marvellous spider stories, some of which may be rendered thus:—

"A spider that lives in certain islands is as large as a wheel, 12 feet across, variegated with five several colours, and haunts deep wide valleys

It puts forth webs in narrow defiles, their thickness vying with that of a strong rope; scarcely a tiger, a leopard, an elk or a deer touches the net, but it gets in so complete a tangle as to be unable to escape; thus it perishes and rots, whereupon the spider eats it. For the seamen who would wander over the place to gather firewood it is therefore necessary to go a hundred of them together, each handling a flambeau with which to burn out the webs. Some one opines that man could walk the sea without drowning if he put on shoes made of the spider's skin.

"During the period of Yuen-ho, a man named Su Tan went several tens of miles over Mount Tsioh-shan, and beheld afar amongst the crags a large white brilliant orbicular light 10 feet in diameter. Thinking it was a sacred spot, he approached it. But no sooner had he touched the light than he uttered a long shriek and was instantly enveloped with webs so densely as to look like a cocoon. At the same time there ran towards him a black spider as huge as a basin. His servant cut open the webs with a sharp sword, but found his master already dead with his brain abstracted.

"Fei Min, passing across a mountain, met a spider which began to surround him with its webs. He shot an arrow, which killed it. Its shape was like a wheel. He brought home several feet square of its webs, and used to apply an inch square of them to the sword-cuts of his servants to stop the bleeding, which it did instantaneously.

"Once upon a time a Taoist temple near Mount Tai had its old belvedere blown down by a storm. It was found full of human bones, amidst which an aged spider squatted; it was as big as a tea-kettle of 5 litres capacity, and measured several feet round when its legs were extended. As previously many children of residents in the vicinity had mysteriously disappeared, it was now concluded they had been netted and devoured by this monster. So they burnt it, and its stench was quite perceptible at the distance of ten miles and over."

The Japanese warrior Minamoto no Yorimitsu (d. 1021) is reputed to have annihilated a dangerous spider that measured 7 ft. in length (Oowada, 'Yôkyoku Tsûkai,' 1906, tom. i. p. 151).

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

"FENT": TRADE TERM (11 S. iv. 410, 458).—The word is not confined to Lancashire. It is seen over shops in Sheffield; and the 'N.E.D.' which gives its history, has one example from a Whitby glossary.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

"Fent" is also used in Yorkshire, and I once saw an announcement concerning the sale of fents in York itself. As MR. BRESLAR knows, fents are, generally speaking, remnants, and particularly rejected ends taken off woven materials when they are removed from the loom. In French *fente* is a split, crack, crevice, slit, and so forth.

ST. SWITHIN.

BARNARD FAMILY (11 S. iv. 328).—In *The Home Counties Magazine* for January, 1909, appeared an article on Sir John Barnard, Lord Mayor of London, by W. L. Rutton, F.S.A., where mention is made of his son John Barnard. He is stated to have lived, apparently unmarried, as a rich man and collector of works of art, in Berkeley Square, and died worth 200,000*l.*, and having no issue he left to his nephew, Thomas Hankey, Esq., his real and personal estate, and to his "cousin" Joshua Payne his estate called Playhatch, in the parish of Sunning, Oxfordshire. He died in Berkeley Square in November, 1784, and was buried on 1 December in the vault under the chapel of the burying-ground of his parish, St. George's, Hanover Square, on the Uxbridge Road. So far as can be ascertained there is no memorial to his memory. If he were married, the register of that parish might possibly give his wife's Christian name, as her remains would most probably rest in the same vault with his.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

LEARNED HORSES (11 S. iv. 285, 354).—The story of Banks's wonderful horse "Morocco" ascending to the vane of St. Paul's is, of course, fictitious. After the fire of 1561 the steeple was never rebuilt, and until April, 1566, the roof of the nave was under repair. The horse was in being *circa* 1595, when there was no vane to climb to. George Daniel, who possessed a copy of Banks's excessively rare pamphlet, brings a story of the horse's intelligence into 'Merrie England in the Olden Time,' ii. 285.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"BURWAY" (11 S. iv. 169).—This seems the same word as *burwe*, which the 'N.E.D.' explains as an obsolete form of "borough" and "burrow." Probably the former signification is the one required.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

'SLANG TERMS AND THE GIPSY TONGUE' (11 S. iv. 409).—I do not know the articles in *Baily's Magazine*, and I cannot refer to them; but it is possible that they are the work of Mr J. Crowther M. Harrison, a Hull timber-merchant, who died in 1891.

W. C. B.

FROST ARMS AT WINCHESTER (11 S. iv. 330).—With reference to MR. FROST'S inquiry, I find that both in Berry and Edmondson the Frost arms are given: Arg., on a chevron sa., between three owls gu., a quatrefoil az.

H. B. R.

Notes on Books, &c.

The Historical Growth of the English Parish Church. By A. H. Thompson, F.S.A. (Cambridge University Press.)

Mr. Thompson's concise account of the architecture of English churches, with illustrations, is one of the useful series of manuals which are in course of being issued at Cambridge, and gives a large amount of information in a brief space. The erection of churches, he points out, is to be attributed not so much to the benefactions of the monasteries and religious orders as to the lord of the manor, who founded and provided the fabric for the tenants on his own estate; and he lays emphasis on the fact that, quite apart from their religious associations, the parish churches of England form one of the most remarkable groups of historical monuments which any nation in Europe possesses. Most people are probably not aware that the west porch used to be called the Galilee for the reason that the last stage of the Sunday procession was reached at that point, even as the final stage of the Lord's life on earth terminated in Galilee after His Resurrection. J. T. Micklethwaite's 'Modern Parish Churches,' 1874, might be added to the bibliography.

In *The Cornhill Magazine* for December Mrs. T. H. Huxley has some sprightly 'Pictures of Australian Life,' 1843–4, which show her own vigour as a young woman. She made her own and her mother's dresses, and all the bread for the household, and rode fearlessly through scrub, over steep banks and logs. Mr. Guy Kendall has a dignified 'Ode on the Tercentenary of Charterhouse,' and Col. C. E. Callwell tells a somewhat mild 'Tale of the Staff College.' 'My Experiences of the Railway Strike,' by a Railway Clerk, is vivid and well written, while Mr. Gilfrid Hartley gives a good idea of sport in 'An Irish Deer Forest.' Major MacMunn's 'En Avant les Enfants Perdus!' is an amusing story of mimic military warfare. Dr. Squire Sprigge has a good subject in 'Medicine in Fiction,' and complains reasonably of the lack of knowledge shown by novelists. His examples are mostly not of recent date. He would find, we think, a careful and compelling study of sleeping sickness in Mr. Masefield's 'Multitude and Solitude.' The answers are given to questions on 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' and Sir Frederick Pollock sets a paper on the Falstaff Cycle.

In *The Fortnightly* the best of the political articles is Mr. A. A. Baumann's on 'The End of the Dual Control' in the Conservative Party. Mr. Joseph Solomon has a highly interesting survey of some of the main ideas in 'The Philosophy of Bergson.' Mr. Archibald Hurd in 'The Peril of Invasion: Italy's "Bolt from the Blue"' maintains that the transports needed to land troops by the Italians show the impossibility of an invasion of England even by 70,000 men. This is the view of Sir Arthur Wilson in opposition to Lord Roberts. 'The Art of J. M. Synge,' by Mr. Darrell Figgis, and 'Reality in Poetry,' by Mr. Laurence Housman, are both able, but the former writer suffers from an affected style. Mr. E. V. Heward tells us a good deal of interest concerning 'The Sun: Light and Life of the World,' and the various theories as to how its terrific heat is maintained. Mr. Sydney Brooks has an informing article on 'The American Yellow Press,' which the recent death of Mr. Pulitzer leads him to consider. He finds something good to say for it, though he does not stint his words concerning its enormities. This is an article that should not be missed. 'Scenes of Revolutionary Life in Russia,' by Variag, promise well, and show us the complications of a world of police and revolutionaries.

In *The Nineteenth Century* 'Some Reminiscences of Joseph Knight,' by the editor of our own columns, will naturally attract our readers. Several stories of the well-loved figure are given, and everything may be regarded as authentic. The writer was on most intimate relations with his former colleague, and has recorded what he specially wished to be remembered. An interesting letter from Millais to Knight is included, and Mr. Charles Boyd adds some characteristic comment and anecdote. Those who knew Joseph Knight will be glad to see the radiant side of his personality emphasized.

Mr. Stephen Gwynn contributes some good criticism of 'Mrs. Humphry Ward's Novels'; and Mr. E. E. Williams has a timely article on 'The Courts and the Executive,' with reference to the recent decisions which have declared the views taken by various public departments and bodies of their powers to be illegal. The matters referred to need the attention of every one who believes in the freedom supposed to be an English right. 'Liberty of Criticism within the Church of England,' by Mr. Cyril W. Emmet, is an effective rejoinder to the Bishop of Winchester's article of last month. There seems to us to be a good deal of sense in what he says, and, though we take no side in such questions, we feel that the plain man wishes for more of the spirit and less of the letter of religion as expounded by specialists. On the fundamental facts of religious life "all," he says, "are at one,"—or at least they ought to be. Mr. G. S. Street's remarks on 'The Social English' are at once clever and thoughtful. He detects in the English manners of the last twenty years "a very great improvement" in the direction of ease and naturalness. The 'Latest Light from Egypt on the Holy Scriptures,' by the Rev. E. McClure, and 'Smoke Abatement,' by Mr. J. B. C. Kershaw, are further articles worth perusal.

Booksellers' Catalogues.—December.

Among the chief items in Mr. Alfred Cooper's first Clearance Catalogue are a reprint of the 'Aldine Poets,' complete set, 2*l.* 12*s.*; Cassell's *Magazine of Art*, Vols. I.–XII., 1*l.* 16*s.*; 'Allgemeine Weltgeschichte, 13 vols., 2*l.*; Harrison's 'British Classics,' complete, 8 vols., 1785, 1*l.* 4*s.*; Hugo's Novels, 13 vols. (as new), 2*l.* 10*s.*; and the 'Library of Famous Literature,' 20 vols., 2*l.* There are also a number of cantatas, and five pages of books at a shilling each.

Mr. Bertram Dobell sends two Catalogues. In No. 200 are first and early editions of Milton, including an uncut copy of 'Eikonoklastes,' 45*l.*; first editions of Keats's 'Lamia,' 65*l.*, and 'Endymion,' 65*l.*, fine copies in their original boards; and many other choice items.

No. 201 contains books on the Drama, Draughts, Scottish History and Literature, and belles-lettres in general.

Mr. W. Downing of Birmingham opens his Catalogue 508 with 'The Great Masters in the Louvre Gallery,' containing 24 large plates in colours and 240 other illustrations, 12 parts, folio, 20*l.* net (published at 96*l.* net). Another important illustrated work is Hassell's 'Picturesque Rides and Walks,' 120 plates, 2 vols., 1817, 12*l.* 12*s.* 'The Newgate Calendar,' illustrated by Cruikshank, 4 vols., 1824, is 6*l.* 6*s.* There are lists under Egyptian and Chaldean Antiquities and under Facetiæ, besides books printed by Pickering and at the Riccardi Press.

Messrs. Drayton & Sons of Exeter send two Catalogues. No. 231 includes Burgoyne's 'Expedition from Canada,' 1780, 2*l.* 2*s.*; 'Sublime Views of Great Britain and Ireland,' 241 plates, complete in 5 vols., 3*l.* 3*s.*; and *Punch*, first 39 vols. in 20, 2*l.* 10*s.* There is also a list of over 50 works on American Indians, including volumes with coloured plates.

No. 232 is a short list of Books for Sermon-Makers and Students, and comprises Hastings's 'Bible Dictionary,' 5 vols.; 'Encyclopædia Biblica,' 4 vols.; and books by Faber, Liddon, Lightfoot, Joseph Parker, and others.

Mr. H. G. Gadney of Oxford includes in his Catalogue XXXV, 'Bibliotheca Classica Latina,' 143 vols., boards, 1819–26, 8*l.* 8*s.*; Wilkes's 'English Moths,' 1773, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Hakluyt's 'Principal Navigation, Voyages,' &c., 16 vols. in 17, cloth, 1885–90, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Morris's 'British Birds,' 6 vols., cloth, 1870, 3*l.* 15*s.*; and Blake's 'Marriage of Heaven and Hell,' Muir's coloured reprint, 1885, 3*l.* 15*s.*

The Christmas Catalogue of Mr. William Glaisher contains a collection of books illustrated in colours. We mention a few, putting the price at publication in parentheses: 'The Assisi of St. Francis' (20*s.* net), 7*s.*; Prof. Margoliouth's 'Cairo, Jerusalem, and Damascus' (42*s.* net), 15*s.*; Liddell's 'China: its Marvel and Mystery' (21*s.* net), 6*s.* 6*d.*; 'Kent,' by Teignmouth Shore (20*s.* net), 6*s.* 6*d.*; 'London to the Nore,' by W. L. Wyllie (20*s.* net), 6*s.* 6*d.*; 'The Rhine,' by H. J. Mackinder (20*s.* net), 7*s.*; 'Switzerland: the Country and its People,' by Clarence Rook (20*s.* net), 7*s.*; and 'Hampshire,' with coloured plates by Wilfrid Ball (20*s.* net), 6*s.* 6*d.* The Catalogue also contains biographies and general literature.

Mr. John Grant of Edinburgh makes his Catalogue of Second-Hand Books easy of reference by introducing many sub-headings, such as Alpine and Climbing Literature, Bibles and Prayer-Books, Chess Books, Fine Arts, Genealogy and Heraldry, Natural History, Occult Literature, and Sporting Literature. The section devoted to Scottish Literature is naturally important, and includes Sir William Fraser's 'Elphinstone Family Book,' 2 vols., 5*l.* 5*s.*; 'Memorials of the Earls of Haddington,' 2 vols., 5*l.* 5*s.*; and 'Earls of Leven,' 3 vols., 6*l.*, all privately printed. Among the general entries we note a complete set of the English Dialect Society's Publications, bound in 34 vols., 11*l.* 11*s.*; a set of the 'International Scientific Series,' 98 vols., 5*l.* 10*s.*; a set of Paxton's *Magazine of Botany*, 16 vols., 1834–49, 4*l.* 4*s.*; and the third edition of Sowerby's 'English Botany,' 13 vols., with 2,000 coloured plates, 1863–73, 14*l.* 14*s.*

Messrs. Maggs Brothers' December Catalogue of Autograph Letters, Manuscripts, &c., contains many literary entries of interest. Under Brontë are several unpublished poems by Charlotte, 14 pp., 1837–8, bound in levant morocco by Rivière, 125*l.*; three autograph poems by Anne, 1846–7, similarly bound, 75*l.*; and some poetical pieces by Emily, 1836–7, bound in morocco by Zaehnsdorf, 75*l.* A long letter from Mrs. Browning in 1859 to the Rev. W. J. Fox, with half a page added by her husband, is 18*l.* 18*s.*; and one from Byron to W. J. Bankes the traveller, mentioning the sale of Newstead, 30*l.* There is an autograph article by Dickens, entitled 'Ecclesiastical Registries,' attacking the abuses that formerly existed in connexion with diocesan registries of wills, and bound in levant morocco by Rivière, 315*l.* Malone's original draft prospectus of his 'Third Variorum Shakespeare' is 10*l.* 10*s.* Swinburne's autograph of a poem on Shakespeare entitled 'An Autumn Vision,' 8 pp. folio, is 105*l.* By Thackeray is a pencil sketch of George IV. as a baby in his mother's arms, an illustration for one of the articles on 'The Four Georges,' 38*l.* Perhaps the most important historical document is the log kept by Capt. Bligh, apparently for his private use, while commander of the Bounty, the last entries being made only four days before the mutiny, 185*l.* A collection of 40 letters from Lady Caroline Lamb, the friend of Byron, is 85*l.*

Messrs. B. & J. F. Meehan send us their Catalogue 69, 'Rare, Valuable, and Useful Books.' This forms the first part of a new series of catalogues, for although it comprises nearly a thousand items, it extends only to the letter H. Its most noticeable feature is a valuable collection of armorial and other book-plates, and book-plate and heraldic literature.

The Winter Catalogue of Mr. J. Thomson of Portobello, Edinburgh, comprises sections devoted to America, Botany, Sport, Pamphlets, &c.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons of Liverpool include in their December Catalogue several important items, such as a collection of books with beautifully painted edges; an illuminated Persian MS.; the first edition of Lamb's 'Essays of Elia,' both series, uncut; and Brandt's 'Ship of Fools,' 1570. There are also the first edition of Syntax's 'Tours'; 'The Analysis of the Hunting Field'; 'Life of a Sportsman'; 'Life of John Mytton'; Egan's 'Life in London'; Mudford's 'Waterloo,' and other books illustrated by Rowlandson, Cruikshank, Alken, and Leech. Collectors of specimens of early printing, early wood engraving, and modern binding will find much that appeals to them.

Notices to Correspondents.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

H. C. B., E. L., and F. G. W.—Forwarded.

Corrigendum.—P. 447 col. 2, l. 14 from foot, for "with" read *of*.